

The Sherman Book.

Some time in the autumn of 1930 it was arranged that John Sherman should study law at Mansfield with his elder brother Charles, and with Judge Parker, who had married his father's only sister. His course of study, we are told, began with Blackstone, which was followed soon after by Coke on Littleton. As a concession to modern notions, he was allowed to read Kent's Commentaries, but Chitty's Pleadings had to go along with Kent. While reading law, the young man was able, in various ways, to make enough money to support him-

On Dec. 31, 1848, John Sherman was married to Miss Margaret Cecilia Stewart, the only child of Judge Stewart, whom he had known since his removal to Mansfield. After a wedding tour to the West, and a visit to Mexico, the newly married pair settled in Mansfield, and the young husband returned to his profession, which he actively pursued until, in 1854, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. It may of that year the bill repelling the Missouri Compromise was introduced. Mr. Sherman, well known, provoked the vehement uprising throughout the Northern States which led to the creation of the Republican party. Mr. Sherman's election was the outcome of a fusion between Democrats, Whigs, and Free Soilers, solely on the issues made by the Kansas case, and it was a surprise to all that the new Congress, when on Dec. 3, 1855, the House of Representatives was composed of 97 Republicans, 82 Democrats and 45 classed as Third party men, mostly "Americans." Within six days after taking his seat in the House John Sherman did not utter a human slavery word, and any belief from a paragraph because it expresses what his political creed was at the time: "I wish to state now why I have voted and shall continue to vote for Mr. Hanks (for Speaker). I care not whether he is a member of the American party or not. I have been long in the House, and I know that there is no one here who is not a whig, and I care not whether he belongs to that party he belongs. I understood him to take this position, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an act of great dishonor, and that under no circumstances, whatever, should he have the power, would he have the inclination to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and I have believed that that repeal. That is my position. I have been a Whig, but I will yield all party preference, and will act in concert with men of all parties and opinions who will steadily aim at preserving our Western Territories for free labor; and I will support any man who will do this, and I will support this House unless he convinces me by his conduct and by his voice that he never will, if he has the power to prevent it, allow the institution of slavery to derive any advantage from repealing the compromise of 1850." Attempts were made to stir Sherman up, but they were unsuccessful, and he spoke frequently without the slightest deference to traditions maintained for the benefit of blockheads long in office. The result was that before he had been four months in his seat he was appointed a member of a committee to inquire into the conduct of the representatives to proceed to Kansas to inquire into the circumstances attending certain elections in that territory, which were said to have been vitiated by violence and fraud. The result of the distinction reflected by the young member was that he was not a Democrat, and without any opposition in his district, and in October, 1856, was triumphantly reelected. He took an active and conspicuous part in the Presidential campaign of that year, upon which it will be remembered, the new-born Republican party entered amid a blaze of enthusiasm, and John Sherman was elected to the Democratic ticket. It is clearly the opinion that the Republican party would, from the start, have been successful "but for the faulty nomination of Col. John C. Fremont as the Republican candidate for President, and the sagacious selection of James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate. The Republican party, still composed of uncertain elements, sought only for a candidate that was available. Seward of Chase was the natural candidate. Both were fully identified with the principles and purposes of their party, and both were men of high public station in their respective States, each elected Governor of his State and sure of its support; but Chase was opposed on account of his advanced opinions on the slavery question, and Seward was actively opposed by the so-called American party for his open hostility to the slavery question. Thus it came to pass that public opinion gradually but strongly turned to John C. Fremont, who "had no experience in public life, but who had attracted attention by his bold explorations in the West, and especially by his marching to California in 1846, and his subsequent election as Governor. A strong effort was made to secure the nomination for Justice McLean of the United States Supreme Court. He had been long in public life, and

It was on the evening of Abraham Lincoln's arrival at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, Feb. 23, 1861, that John Sherman met him for the first time. We are told that "when introduced to him he took my hands in both of his, drew himself up to his full height, and, looking at me steadily, said: 'You are John Sherman? Well, I dignity it was an expression of feeling and respect, and seconded by him.'" It is well known that Salmon P. Chase, then Senator from Ohio, accepted, not without doubt and reluctance, the place of Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet, and that his seat in the Senate was taken by John Sherman. It is also well known that, for some hesitation, for he had been a fourth time elected a member of the House of Representatives, and was quite certain to be made the Speaker. Before he took his seat, he says, he had "witnessed with deep humiliation the election of a Senator, from Kentucky and Virginia, and almost daily defected the secession of the Southern States, declaring that the States they represented would do likewise. These and other declarations, I thought, should have been promptly resented by the immediate expulsion of the Senator, for the default of Texas, though his State had seceded, was permitted to linger in the Senate, and to attend executive sessions, where he was not only a traitor, but a spy. His rude and brutal language and conduct should have excited him from the Senate, and he should have been expelled, but he was permitted to retire without censure, after a long debate on the terms of his proposed expulsion."

An amusing incident is recorded in connection with the few weeks immediately preceding the fall of Sumner as a Senator, for he was then Sherman's brother, William Tecumseh, came to Washington to tender his services in the army in any position in which he could be useful. The Senator had corresponded with him in regard to his remaining in Louisiana, where he was a resident of the State, but he had been informed by John Sherman had been informed in his position by John's attitude in Congress, and especially by the outcry against the latter for signing the Helper book, the "Impend-

VII.

In a chapter describing the outbreak of the war is chronicled an incident which should have been included in the biography of James Buchanan in the "American Statesmen" series. While at Harrisburg in the spring of 1861 it was suggested to Senator Sherman that a representative of Buchanan, from his country, come near that city, had expressed a wish to see me. As our personal relations had always been pleasant, though our political opinions were widely different, I called upon him. I think with Col. Porter, and we were cordially received. I was surprised to find that the sincerity and sincerity of the opinions expressed by him in relation to the war. He said he had done all he could to prevent the war, but now that it was upon us it was the duty of all patriotic people to make it a success; that he approved all that had been done by Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet, and that he had no terms of parley. I believe he was sincere in the opinions he then expressed, and know of nothing said or done by him since that time that could create a doubt of his sincerity." In the same chapter occurs an interesting reminiscence of the battle of Bull Run. "The next morning, when I was then in Washington, tells us that: "At 8 o'clock in the evening I started for the residence of the Secretary of War to get information of the battle. As I approached I was seized by the arm, and, turning, saw Secretary Cameron. I asked him what was the matter, and he hurried me into his house and said: "Our army is defeated and my brother is killed." He then gave way to passionate grief. His brother, Col. Cameron, had been killed, and the Union army was in full retreat. I was rejoined to say something until he was able to give the information. At 11 o'clock that night I heard the clatter of a horse's feet in full gallop. My nephew, Robert McComb, a boy about nineteen, a private soldier in an Ohio regiment, but detailed as an orderly, had been sent to report to me. He told me he was in retreat, and being well mounted, and believing that discretion was the better part of valor, rode rapidly to my lodgings in Washington. It is uncertain whether he or 'Bull Run' Russell, an English reporter, made the best time of the battle. McComb came back with a doubtful account of the battle and retreat. The official reports from both armies show that it was a drawn battle. Gen. Sherman, in his Memoirs, gives a graphic history of the battle, and expresses the same opinion. When the battle of Bull Run was drawn, he recognizes that it was an event of capital importance. "It dispelled the illusion of the people of the North as to the duration and gravity of the war. It demonstrated the folly of ninety days' fighting, and brought home to the people the intelligence of the danger that would inevitably result from disunion. On the 23d of July, the day after the battle, the bill to authorize the employment of five hundred thousand volunteers became a law."

In chapter following, under the heading of "The War," we find an account of the "unpardonable and unchristianlike" conduct of those renegade Americans who, at the present time, are rendering aid and comfort to a possible enemy by proclaiming their sympathy with England, and declaring that the United States are in a "perilous position." It will be remembered that in the spring of 1863, Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, issued an order announcing that "the habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy will

IX.

During the Presidential campaign of 1864 the author accompanied Andrew Johnson to Indiana and Ohio, and witnessed his appearances before great audiences. We are told that "his arraignment of the autocracy of slaveholders in the South was very effective;" at the same time the fact is recalled that at the inauguration of the Vice-President elect, on March 4, 1865, a scene was witnessed which has never been surpassed in serious impression, and was indicative of what was to occur in the future. "About 11 o'clock of that day Andrew Johnson, Vice-President elect, was shown to the room in the Capitol assigned to the Vice-President. He complained of feeling unwell and sent for either whiskey or brandy. He was refused. He then drank water. A few minutes before 12 o'clock he was ushered into the Senate to take the oath of office and to make the usual brief address. He was plainly intoxicated, and delivered a stunted speech unworthy of the occasion. Before him were assembled all the principal officers of the Government and the diplomatic corps. He went on in a maddish and rambling way for twenty minutes or more, until finally he was suppressed by the suggestion of the Secretary that the time for the inauguration had arrived and he must close."

It will be remembered that Senator Sherman had been elected on November 12, 1864, and his articles of impeachment submitted by the House of Representatives. Now, nevertheless, looking back upon the years immediately following the war, he acknowledges that Johnson's views of reconstruction were substantially correct. This point is made in the concluding chapter of the sixteenth chapter of the first volume of the work before us. On page 359, we read: "It was unfortunate that no measure had been provided before the close of the war defining the condition of the States lately in rebellion, securing the freedmen in their newborn rights, and restoring these States to their former position. The subject was during the long vacation from April to December (1865), the whole matter was left to Executive authority. If Lincoln had lived his action would have been acquired in. It would have been liberal, based upon universal emancipation and negro suffrage, and would have been more good to say (page 360) that President Johnson 'did adopt substantially the plan proposed and acted upon by Mr. Lincoln. After this long lapse of time I am convinced that Mr. Johnson's scheme of reorganization was wise and judicious.' It was unfortunate that it had not the sanction of Congress. This opposition soon brought the President and Congress into hostility. Who doubts that if there had been a law upon the statute books by which the people of the Southern States could have been guided in their efforts to come back into the Union, they would have been able to do so, and the conditions might have been harsier. In the absence of law, both Lincoln and Johnson did substantially right when they adopted a plan of their own and endeavored to carry it into execution. Johnson, before he was elected, and while still a member of the Cabinet, had already executed the plan of Lincoln in that State, and subsequently adopted the same plan for the reorganization of the rebel States. In all these plans the central idea was that the States in insurrection were still States entitled to be treated as such, and not as conquered provinces. 'When Mr. Johnson came into power he found the rebellion substantially subdued. His first act was to retain in his confidence and in his councils every member of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, and, so far as we know, every member of the Cabinet who had not been removed and of that of Jackson. Every act passed by Congress with or without his assent upon every subject whatever connected with the reconstruction was fairly and fully executed. He adopted all the main features of the Wade-Davis bill, the only one passed by Congress. He excluded from the United States, the rebel territories. He enforced in every case ample protection to the freedmen of the Southern States. No complaint from them was ever brought to his knowledge in which he did not do full and ample justice. Senator Sherman's only even weak and unwarrantable official objection to Mr. Johnson's policy, namely, that he did not extend his proclamation to all the loyal men of the Southern States, including the colored as well as the white people. In the President's justification, we are reminded that: 'The rebellion was not a general rebellion, the negro was, by his laws, excluded from the right to vote. In New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, that right was limited. In a large majority of the States, including the most

As a matter of course, he refused to call on Stanton, and denounced him in unmeasured terms, declaring that he would insult him whenever the opportunity occurred. When he came to the review of Sherman's army on May 23, 1865, he was not only present, but he found that they sympathized with him, his anger abated, and by the time the great review took place he seemed to have recovered his usual manner." Precisely what occurred on the occasion of the review of Sherman's army on May 23, 1865, is related in the following words by a brilliant staff, he (Gen. Sherman) rode slowly up Pennsylvania Avenue at the head of his column, and was followed by a magnificent army of 65,000 men, organized into four army corps, and marching with that precision only possible with the most carefully drilled troops. Seated at a grand stand, where the President reviewed the troops, he dismounted, left the line, came upon the stand, and took his place by the side of the President. Every one felt the interest of Stanton, and was curious to see the result of the review. I stood very near the General, and, as he approached, he shook hands with the President and the members of the Cabinet, but when Stanton partially reached out his hand, Gen. Sherman said, "Don't shake hands with me, but every one within sight could shake hands with me." Stanton then turned to the President and tendered insult which satisfied his honor at the expense of his prudence." The Senator adds: "It is, however, proper to say that these two men, both eminent in their respective departments, were reconciled before the death of Mr. Stanton. Gen. Sherman always stopped with me when he was temporarily in Washington, and I know that within a very brief period they met and conversed in a friendly way. When Mr. Stanton lay upon his death-bed, I was permitted to visit him, and he tendered his services, and exhibited every mark of respect for him."

It is in connection with his account of the illustrious review in Washington of the armies commanded by Meade and by Sherman that the author of this book submits some reflections upon the free government, the nation, and the war, "was the great body of the volunteer forces disbanded, the officers and soldiers returning to their homes. To most of them the war was a valuable lesson. It gave them a start in life, and it gave them knowledge and experience. It made them men, and it placed them especially in official positions in State and nation. Therefore, in all popular elections, the soldier was generally preferred. This was a just recognition of his sacrifices and his services. I thought that the nation would be wiser, if, at the close of the rebellion is left among us, he will everywhere be received with honor, and command all the respect which the boys of my generation were so eager to exhibit to the heroes of the Revolutionary war. The services done by the soldiers of the Revolution are remembered in the latter, and they were rendered on a broader field, in greater numbers, and with greater sacrifices. They had the same glorious result of securing the continuance of an experiment in free government, the maintenance of a legacy of mankind, and which is now I profoundly trust, so well secured by the heroism of our soldiers, that for centuries yet to come no enemy will dare to aim a blow at the life of the Republic."

It must close a first notice of the two memorable volumes to which we shall recur hereafter. Enough, however, has already been said to make it plain that this book should be carefully perused by every citizen who desires thoroughly to know the history of his country during the last forty years. It is so written, that it should find a place in every city, college, town, and private library throughout the land.

M. W. H.

Prof. Angelo Hellprin, the distinguished chemist, endorses the statement made by Dr. Deninger, and further states that the same exists in eastern Africa, occupying a very considerable portion of its extent, a narrow and in places a very deep trough, in which the great lakes and many of their tributaries are located, and which, with a more or less open and depressed surface, extends to the Red Sea, the Red Sea and to the valley of the Jordan; that it, according to the statement of the late Dr. Agassiz, and then almost to the cape, a deep and comparatively narrow valley, margined by almost vertical slopes, and intersected by the sea, by salt steeps and old lake basins, and by a series of out-crofting lakes, which only become subject to the sea in the condition of tides, absolutely unlike anything on the surface of the globe. Hellprin further states that, in fact, for this it appears to be, can only be compared with the long linear rifts which have so long been the subject of the investigations of the eminent geologist of Vienna, is attributed the same demonstration that over large areas of the earth, the surface of the earth is being broken through in the direction of the earth's axis, and that the surface of the earth is being rifted throughout all time by the subsidence of earth blocks, and he, many years ago, pointed out the existence of this vast rift from Asiatic trough.

At its late annual meeting, the Travelling Engineers' Association formulated some valuable practical points concerning the unnecessary emission of black smoke. The brick arch, the soot, the steam, the water, the oil, the engine-man in the prevention of smoke, inasmuch as the smoke and gases to a great extent are consumed on coming in contact with it, which, in its absence, would escape through the flues; in the next place, a good, solid fire in the boiler, so that the fire will not burn white fire; then, when fresh coal is added, there will be more heat units to ignite the smoke and gases than there would be if a light fire were burning. The next point is, that in the hood of the air coming through the grates in the top of the boiler, the action of the air will be better than a light one. A wetting of the coal will be better than a dry one. The action of it, as the vapor arising from the coal when put in the fire will materially assist in the combustion of the smoke and gases. The power over the door is of great value, inasmuch as the cold air that enters the boiler, when open will carry a large percentage of it, in the absence of the plate, the air will be carried into the flues, where a little smoke is annoying, the use of a good smoke consumer is advisable; maintain the boiler at a high temperature, to prevent the emission of smoke.

As good perfumery from flowers is made at the South as is imported from abroad. A common method of extraction is to make layers of beef tallow and blooms, then cut up the tallow and soak it in alcohol, an air-tight box being used for the purpose, and the alcohol is put into it. The tallow is laid upon the glass, and the blooms of the flowers, gathered early in the morning as soon as the dew is dried off, are added to the alcohol. The surface of the layer of mutton suet or beef tallow, cut into small pieces, is covered with a layer of glass. A layer of glass is placed on top of this, then a layer of blooms and tallow as before, this operation being repeated until the box is full. The box is shut up tight and placed in a cool, dark, even-temperated room, and in twenty-four hours the alcohol will have become impregnated with the odor of the blooms.

In addition to his other achievements in the domain of chemistry, Dr. Deninger of Dresden is now preparing to have prepared carbon monosulphide, CS pure, for the first time in America. It is a colorless gas, as described in the text books, an amorphous, red solid, it is really a colorless gas. He prepared it by heating dry sulphide of sodium with chloroform, or, preferably, iodoform, in sealed glass tubes, and the gas was passed through a tube made to bubble through aqueous caustic potash, which absorbed the sulphurated hydrogen, and the gas was then passed through a tube of caustic soda, which absorbed the hydrogen sulphide, and the gas was also obtained. It is colorless and easily condensable to a clear liquid, which, evaporates rapidly, and is extremely inflammable.

Weight and Quality Unimpaired.

From the Courier-Journal.

A man at one of the hotels the other night told an interesting story, in which he was weighed in the far West used to supply themselves with whiskey. He said that some years ago he was in the West, and he was hauled in wagons, he happened to make a few barrels of whiskey, and he had some wondrous carrying merchandise to remote stations. Nearly every wagon contained one or two barrels of whiskey.

"The first night out," noticed," said he, "great activity around the whiskey barrels. The men were all out there, and they were weighed. They would knock up a hoop, here a hole, there a hole, and they would say, 'Well, that's about all the whiskey.' They wanted, then put about a half a dozen gallons of water in it, they had drawn out whiskey, driven a plug in it, and they would say, 'Well, that's about all the whiskey.'"

"I learned afterward that the barrels were weighed and the whiskey tested before it was hauled in the wagons, and when they arrived at its destination it was again weighed and tested. The gravel supplied the weight and the water supplied the quality, and this was the way it was used instead of whiskey. The supply the place of what had been taken out."